CHASED THROUGH MANHATTAN STREETS AND

ACROSS THE BRIDGE-HALLUCINATIONS

ASCRIBED TO THE HEAT.

travel as fast as his imagination. He told the po-

terday morning that he had been pursued all night

by a large crowd of men, and that he had to do

arrested at 9 o'clock he said that he was twenty

Heights. When arraigned before Magistrate Bren

my friend left me. I was walking through Union

sleeves. They foolishly fancled that I had com-

plained to the police about their appearance. What

did I care about their appearance? Why should I

Eighteen of them, some white, some colored,

moved upon me in a solid phalanx. They ran, !

flends hot on my trial. In and out through many

streets I ran, and finally got to the Barclay-st.

thither, through different streets and avenues, and

got there first they were there ahead of me.

wheeled about I ran uptown. I dashed hither and thither, through different streets and avenues, and finally, after I had go; my third wind. I put on such a terrible burst of speed that I distanced them all, and they gave up their wild-goose chase. "With infinite care and secrecy I wended my way to the Brooklyn Bridge. There three men seemed to rise up out of the ground by my side. A tea wagon dashed into the south roadway. I jumped aboard, told the driver to whip up his horses, and off we were as fast as any John Gilpin that ever drew the breath of life. I fancied that I was clear of my pursuers at this end of the Bridge, but there as I leaped from the wagon the same old pack of human bloodhounds surrounded me. I sprinted up Fulton-st., turned into the streets leading to Columbia Heights, doubled on my tracks, got back to the annex ferry, where Policeman Thomas McDonough saved me from the crowd by taking me to the station house.

"Now, then, Your Honor, will you kindly let a policeman accompany me to Jersey, where I shall be safe among my friends? Here, sir, I am afraid of the crowds that will follow me."

Magistrate Brenner sent to Jersey City for friends of Smith to protect him on his trip home. Smith was well dressed, and evidently had temporary hallucinations, caused by the extreme heat. It is believed that he did traverse at great speed many of the streets and avenues in Manhatan and Brooklyn, as reports from along the route he followed describe a man of his appearance running and yelling like a madman.

MINISTER STORER'S MOVEMENTS.

EXPECTED TO REACH MADRID TO-DAY-NO

DEMONSTRATIONS ANTICIPATED.

Minister to Spain, will arrive here to-morrow

evening from San Sebastian, the summer resi-

dence of the Spanish Court, whither Mr. Stan-

ton Sickles, secretary of the Legation, has gone

His delay has no political significance what-

ever. He simply desired to find a residence for

his use when the Court goes to San Sebastian.

and it is now expected that he will present his

During Mr. Storer's sojourn in San Sebastian

there have been no popular demonstrations, and

there is nothing to indicate that he will be re-

ceived here otherwise than courteously. It is

quite improbable that there will be any annoy-

ance or demonstration in connection with his ar-

Mr. Storer has telegraphed asking that apart-

ments be prepared at the United States

Legation for himself, his wife and three ser-

vants, but, as the Legation building is very

small, he will probably be obliged to have re-

course to a hotel until a larger house can be

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

AT NEW-BRUNSWICK-DIVORCE LAWS

Catskill, N. Y., June 2.-The afternoon meeting of

the General Synod of the Reformed Church closed

wick Seminary. The leading candidates at the ad-

nment were the Rev. A. A. Raven, of Metuchen,

Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, who was to-day

J., who has been filling the place for the last

year, and the Rev. J. Frederick Berg, Ph. D., of

Brunswick Seminary, was born in Platterkill, Ulster

County, N. Y., in 1845, and was graduated from

Princeton College in 1865. He studied law, and had

Brunswick Seminary, being graduated in 1872. He

practised for two years when he entered the New-

has served as pastor of churches at Clarkstown, N. Y.; Montgomery, N. Y.; Hudson, N. Y., and the

Collegiate Church, University Heights. In this morning's session the Synod declared

against existing divorce laws. The following resolu-

That in view of the depiorable evils growing out f the existing methods for procuring easy divorce revalent in many States and resulting in the mar-

prevalent in many States and resulting in the mar-riage of guilty parties in divorce proceedings, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America takes this opportunity of declaring its uncom-promising opposition to all such remarriages as opposed to the spirit and mind of Christ, and it enjoins the entire body of the Church, clerical and lay, to take no part in giving its approval to such remarriage, however authorized by State law, but on the contrary to unceasingly co-operate in the work of developing a strong and healthy public sentiment which shall diminish, if not suppress, the evil practice, and correspondingly elevate the course of public and private morality.

ITALIAN ROYALTY NORTHWARD BOUND.

Christiania, June 3.-The Italian Crown Prince

ctor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Crown

Princess, arrived here to-day to join the expeditio

of the Duke of Abruzzi in search of the North Pole They will accompany the Duke as far as the bor-ders of the icefield and Spitzbergen.

The Hamburg-American liner Palatia, which ar-

rived in this port yesterday afternoon, was detained

at Quarantine for several hours because of a case

of smallpox on board. Abraham Refers, the pa-

tient, a Russian Hebrew travelling in the steerage

in the ship's hospital. After he had been moved

the same compartment had been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, the ship was thor-oughly disinfected and allowed to proceed to her pier.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

filed against the State for the death of Arthur T.

Doyle, of Rochester, who was killed in that city

by the premature raising of a canal bridge. Mo-tions were also filed for claims aggregating \$21,729 for land damaged by canal improvement work.

TO END MOTT HAVEN CANAL NUISANCES.

The stenches from parts of the Mott Haven Canal,

but more particularly in the neighborhood of Canal

Place, have of late been so intolerable that the

residents there have complained to the Board of

Health, with a view to having the canal condemned

as a public nuisance. The Corporation Counsel has served notices that he will move in the Su-

preme Court. Special Term, for the appointment of a commission to the end that the city may ac-

quire right and title to Canal Place. If this is ac-

The Board of Health, it is said, has already con-demned the canal as a menace to health, but in spite of that the nuisance has been permitted to exist

HIGH PRICES FOR GOVERNMENT STORES.

sale of Government stores that ever took place

in the South was concluded at Chickamauga to-day. The receipts from the sale aggregated \$67,000.

uplished the usefulness of the Mott Haven Canal

Albany, June 9.-A claim of \$10,000 was to-day

the reception hospital, and his companions in

tion was unanimously adopted:

elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in

Hebre v and Old Testament exegesis at New-Bruns

chosen for the Legation.

with the Synod sti

Montgomery, N. Y.

credentials to the Queen Regent next Monday.

to accompany him to Madrid.

Madrid, June 9 .- Bellamy Storer, United States

It is singular, Your Honor, that while

complain, for that was neither here nor there

Square at 2 o'clock this morning when I saw number of men sitting on benches, in their shirt

ice at the Adams-st. station, in Brooklyn,

PEFFRIES DEFEATS FITZSIMMONS IN ELEVEN BLOODY ROUNDS.

CHIEF DEVERY SAW IT ALL BUT DID NOT INTER-FERE-THE FORMER CHAMPION NO MATCH

PHYSICALLY FOR HIS ANTAGONIST. Again and again was the smaller man in the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight knocked down last night at Coney Island. Scores of blows, savage and seful enough to siay an ordinary man, had dealt. Blood flowed from either contestant. came the crowning brutality. Fitzsimmons as clearly defeated. He was already unconscious. as far as any knowledge of what was going on was He hit out feebly, and then his hands aropped to his sides. He was as helpless as an He would have sunk to the ground if left At this instant, Jeffries, weighing a third the were hitting his punching pag. Fitzsimmons the were hitting his punching pag. Fitzsimmons are fell as if by a sledge hammer. He struck the oor as would a bundle dropped from a height. A mob of nine thousand was on its feet, yelling as

the corpselike figure was dragged to the corner.

"Was that within the law?" was asked of Will m S Devery Chief of Police, who had witnessed

I think it was," he answered, softly.

It was this same Chief Devery who a few days ago said: "I shall personally see to it that there will be no slugging or heavy hitting; nothing but clean cut, lawful sparring exhibition for points. The first heavy blow struck will mark the end of

first heavy blow struck did not mark the end of the contest, nor the second, or tenth or fiftieth. Perhaps Chief Devery did not regard any the blows as "heavy." Had he received one of the mildest himself he might have placed a new interpretation on the facts. Even the most butcherlike tastes of the most ardent "sport" there were more than satisfied by the fight. It was what these men term a "swift" mill. This means that blows were rained with frightful rapidity, that each man was hard hit over and over, that both were finally on the verge of exhaustion, and that one was beaten to insensibility.

Yet Chief Devery "thought" it was all "within

out to Nevada for our fights, and look at this! New-York is good enough for us now." This was the comment of one old-time follower of the game With Chief Devery as the judge of the law and the jury of the facts, New-York certainly is "good

It had aiready been pointed out that Chief Dev ery's utterance of last Tuesday was due to the ivalry between the Tammany "athletic" clubs of Manhattan and the Coney Island Club. It was fur ther explained that Brooklyn politicians had brought influence to bear to get him to change his views. Ample proof of the truth of all this was given by the course of affairs last night.

The fight took place in the big building of the Coney Island Sporting Club. About nine thousand persons saw it, paying from \$5 to \$25 each for seats he receipts were in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Of this the purse was \$25,000. Ostensibly it went to winner; in reality, 80 per cent was given to Fitzsimmons in advance, as the greater drawing card of the two. That's the way prize-fighting is done newadays. The fight lasted to the middle of the eleventh round; the advantage of the Caliwas easily apparent. He weighed 215 pounds. His back and thighs were of the type that Michæl Angelo used to draw, muscular almost beond belief. Fitzsimmons's weight was given as 154 pounds in the afternoon. He was spindle-legged comparison with his antagonist, yet the broadening of his body up from the hips was beautiful to behold. He fought with remarkable brute courage. Jeffries showed himself a better boxer than he had been thought to be. He dodged with an agility wonderful for one of his size and weight. punches in the stomach and his left-handed blows

The result was a surprise to the sporting world, as the betting had been 2 to 1 on Fitzsimmons. The building was not quite filled, but it contained many politicians, prokers and business men, as well as sporting men and thugs. Every large city in the country was represented. George Siler was the referee. Following was the fight by rounds:

advantage and to follow it up.

the face were terribly effective. His intellect is far less keen than Fitzsimmons's, however, and

several times early in the fight he could have knocked his man out had he been swift to see his

Bound 1-At the sound of the bell both men walked the centre of the ring. They both began sparring for an opening and each feinted. Fitzsimmons moved his opponent. Jeffries stood almost in the with his left. Fitzsimmons shot left to head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries then tried to land with his left, He again tried to land with his left. siming for the stomach, but it fell short again. He jumped out of reach of the blow quickly. Fitzsimmons, a noment later, neatly blocked a right for the body and a left for the head, and feinted with his left for the neck landing a right swinging blow on the neck. They clinched, but broke away without making an effort to score a point. Jeffries then shot his left for the jaw, but it did not reach its mark. He next sent in a left hook, which was blocked, and he received a left blow on ear just as the bell rang. Honors were about even, although Jeffries had been more aggressive than the

Round 2-Just after the opening of the round Fitzsimmens sent left to body and Jeffries countered with a stiff left on the face. Jeffries tried left for body again. His left was neatly blocked. He assumed a crouching attitude a second later and became extremely aggressive. He tried to use his left again and was once more blocked. A clinich followed. After the breakaway Jeffries succeeded in setting in two lefts on the body, and hitting Fitzsimmons three times in the face with his left without re ceiving a blow in return. Fitzsimmons was short with a right for the head, and they clinched. The referee separated them. As in the previous breakaway, Jeffries started quickly after his man. He tried a left for the head, and as Fitzsimmons ducked safely out of danger, he bore in and shot his left for the head and tried for the body, but Fitzsimmons ducked away from him. Jeffries then knocked Fitzsimmens flat on his back with a straight left on the face. "Lanky Bob" was up in two seconds-The bell rang as he jumped up. The Australian seemed at the mercy of his big opponent in this round, but his ability to jump up quickly after being sent to the floor,

made his friends think he was playing foxy. -This round opened with Jeffries still on the aggressive. They clinched twice without doing any damage to each other. Fitzsimmons tried a right hook for the body, but it fell short. He was bleeding from the nose, and first blood was claimed for Jeffries. For a short time Fitzelmmons tried rushing tactics. After a clinch he landed a hard left on Jeffries's face and repeated the blow three times in quick succession. Rushing to the centre of the ring, he shot his left for the jaw reaching the mark, and got in a left hook on the ear. In a jiffy Jeffries replied to the Australian's sudden aggressiveness with a left hook on the head. A clinch foi-lowed, and after some feinting Jeffries sent both hands to the body and drove Fitzsimmone backward with a left on the chest. They clinched again. When they were free of each other Fitzsimmons landed a left book on the Jeffries countering on the head as the round The fighting in this round was fast and telling, with the honors, except for a short time, in favor of Jeffries.

Round 4-Fittammons came up determined and tried a right swing, falling to land, and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitzsimmons stopped it with

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left on the cheet. Jeffries sent two hard left hooks to the head, jarring the Australian each time. In the mixup head, jarring the Australian each time. In the mixing Pitzsimmons got his left to head and right to body. After some feinting Pitzsimmons sent a straight left to the eye and was heavily countered on the body by a right hand blow. Fitzelmmons then scored a hard blow over the heart. It was answered by a left on the neck, and then Jeffries planted a heavy left on the chest. Pitzsinimons

broke ground, but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. Honors in this round were about evenly divided. Round 5-Soon after the opening of the round Pitzsim-nons shot a powerful left to the left eye. The eye was hadly damaged by the blow and bled freely. But the blow did not phase the big Californian. He replied with left for the head, but Jeffries ducked and a clinch foland forced his opponent to the ropes. The Californian then clinched. A moment later he tried a left swing for the body and left an opening which Fitzsimmons falled to take advantage of. Jeffries seemed encouraged by this oversight on the part of his opponent and sent two left blows to the jaw and a right on the forehead without getting a return blow. Fitzsimmons then rushed and a most fell through the ropes. He regained his balance quickly and same back with a hard left on the neck and a right on the body, Jeffries replying with two stiff blows on the face as Fitzsimmons bore in on him. The bell

Round 6-Fitzsimmons tried aggressive tactics. jumped almost across the ring. Jeffries backing away. In mishing Fitzsim ing lightly and blocked a right lead for the body. Both tried lefts for the head, but both were short. Then Fitz-simmons shot his left to the face and missed a right cross for the jaw. Fitzsimmons continued on the aggres lightly on the chest. Fitzsimmons crowded in once more to the ear. As they broke from a clinch Fitzsimmons sent his left to the face and a hard right over the in jured eye. Another clinch followed and the referee ha to separate them. Fitzsimmons sent his left twice to the Jeffries fought back wildly, missing with both hands After another clinch Fitzeimmons uppercut his oppone with his right on the chest. Fitzeimmons had the bett of it in this round. His rushing tactics apparently slightly rattled the Californian, as some of his were delivered wildly and failed to do any harm.

Round 7-Jeffries was slow in getting to the centre of the ring, and he walked backward from his opponent around the ring. Fitzsimmons landed a light right on head. Jeffries replied by hitting him twice on the ribs ceived a left counter on the ribs. Fitzstmmons was ag-Jeffries tried to crowd Fitzsimmons on the ropes, Pitzsimmons got away nicely, and in a rapid mix up landing lightly. Fitzsimmons shot a left for the head, and Jeffries jumped toward him and got a hard right on the body. He then swung his left for the head, but Fitzsim-mons got inside of it and drove his right over the heart as the gong sounded. This was also Fitzsimmons's round

Round 8 Jeffries was again tardy in responding to the bell, and the referee had to wave his hand to him to face his opponent. Both men rushed without doing dam the ribs and Jeffries got two lefts to the face. Jeffries ing lightly on the chest. Fitzsimmons put a straight vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries cam fries then bore in and sent a straight left to the face. No blows of any importance were struck at the ending smiled at his seconds, although Jeffries was the bett

the aggressor. Jeffries sent him backward with a straight blow to the face. Fitzsimmons missed a left swing for clinched, and after the breakaway both tried lefts at close quarters, Jeffries landing twice. Fitzsimmons still ontinued on the aggressive, and was sent backward once Jeffries put two sharp lefthand blows on the nose. Jeffries played again for the head with his left. After landing several straight blows and a backhand blow he brought his left in contact with Fitzsimmons's nose. Fitzsimmons his might, and had Fitzsimmons guessing when the bell

looking confident. The Californian was first to land. head. Fitzsimmons clinched. Going into the clinch Fitzsimmons drove his left hard to the chest. After a lot of sparring Fitzsimmons tried a left swing, but went wide the mark. He caught the Californian a second later with a swinging blow on the nose. A straight left fr seven seconds, only to be sent down again with left Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying hard to

Round 11—Fitzeimmons arose slowly, but began aggressive tactics. Jeffries kept away from him, evidently waiting for a chance to land a knockout blow. They clinched three times at close quarters Jeffries nut two hard rights over Fitzsimmons's heart, sending him backward. He then sent a straight left to the neck, and sollowed it up with a left on the chest. Fitzsimmons bore in, trying with his right for the jaw, but it fell short. He suceeded in blocking the Californian's right return.

Jeffries then rushed and shot his left to the head. He then shot his left to the jaw. his blow dated Fitzsimmons, who stood helpless in the middle of the ring. teffries looked at him for a second, and saw that he had him at his mercy. He swung his right and left to the point of the jaw, and Fitzsimmons went down and out, relinquishing the championship to the C. Time of eleventh round, 1 minute 32% seconds. relinquishing the championship to the Californian.

THE NEWS IN TOWN.

NO BULLETIN OR TICKER NEGLECTED.

FUNNY ANTICS OF MARIONETTES WHO GAVE AN "INSTANTANEOUS REPRODUCTION.

That there was some talk of the fight about the streets-more especially the corners of them-last night, it is of no use to deny. Anybody who would pretend to put up bulletins was sure of company. such as it was. Anybody who had a ticker could get people to come into his place, and, if he had anything to sell, those who had money and were thirsty would buy some of it. In this manner a place which has the honor to be kept by the man who last had the honor of being whipped by the man who had the honor of being whipped last night was especially popular. The closeness of the connection between the whipped champion and the champion who was on his way to be whipped gave a sort of official character to the tickings in this

But it had no monopoly. The thirst for Bordeaux is just as hearty and just as honest in the Bowery as it is in the Tenderloin and the shops downtown where they sold other liquors and reported the far-off flow of this one, were also crowded to the curbs, and sometimes far out into the streets. Those who stood near the tickers read out the reports to those who were further off, and cheers rent the air as the partisans of one side or the other thought they saw the scales of battle tilting this way or that.

Down in City Hall Square there was a hig crowd It was not nearly so big as on the day of the Carson City fight. But it should not be supposed that interest is necessarily falling off on that account. That was in the daytime, when bulletins could be seen for a much greater distance. Besides, that was on St. Patrick's Day, when every honest man is spelling for a fight. But the crowd was bigger than it was at any time in the course of the war with Spain. Nor was that strange. If any one of the fights in the course of that war could have been timed and announced in advance within an hour the square would have been full enough. And there was another difference between the two occasions. There were thousands of people night who were anxious to know which way their money was to flow-into their pockets or out of There was no such question as that in the war. Betting on the Spaniards was always light in this country. It somewhat resembled that on the McCluskey fight, famous in song:

The odds was on McCluskey, although the bets were On McCluskey ten to one, and the nigger none at all.

A crowd which struggled hard to make up its mind whether to be angry or delighted was assem-bled in the Academy of Music. On the stage of that former home of the Muses a miniature ring was pitched, and marionettes performed what was pitched, and marionettes performed what was called an "instantaneous reproduction" of the fight. An orator with a good voice read out dispatches telling how the fight was going, and the wooden figures worked industriously, and distinctly failed to do what the orator said that the real fighters did. Occasionally there would be loud hisses at the utter futility of the attempt to represent anything, and these would be interrupted by screams of laughter, from the very people who were hissing, at the wonderfully unlifelike movements of the figures.

and extend his arms. Moreover, he could lie down, just as a yardstick lies down when you stand it on end and let go of it.

The two little figures moved stiffly from their corners, met and fell upon each other's neck, and the orator said that they had shaken hands. Then Fitzsimmons bent his whole body forward from the toes at an angle of about 70 degrees with the stage, while Jeffries, with more confidence in his bearing, assumed an angle of something nearer so degrees.

W. T. SMITH, WHO LIVES IN JERSEY CITY, PROSPECT OF EVEN A TEMPORARY SETTLE-

came up through traps in each corner. One of each pair had a towel and the other a bottle. For some reason the audlence took a dislike to the seconds and derided them openly whenever they appeared. But the seconds were not dauted by that. They saw their duty and they did it. The one with the towel fanned the less of the one with the bottle or the legs of the fighter, whichever happened to be within range. If he could not reach either he fanned the ait.

The orator called time, the seconds sank through the floor and the fighters again approached each other. "Jeff plants a wicked left in the stomach of Fitz," shouted the orator, and in illustration the figure of Jeffries slowly extended his left arm over the right shoulder of the figure of Fitzsimmons. Then exclaimed the orator: "Jeff knocks Fitz down squarely." Then the figure of Fitzsimmons, dignified as a ramrod, slowly declined backward till its head was eight inches from the floor, and there it hung suspended for a few moments. Then it rose again, like the pointer on a weighing machine, and bean to saw the air with its arms. The orator read dispatches about ducking, but neither fighter ducked. "Take him off" shouted some one in the audience, referring to the fighter whom he had bet against. "I can't take him off" shouted some wire." The orator said that one of the fighters was pursuing the other about the rink, but both stood their ground in the middle. The battle went on, the orator shouted, and the people thissed and cheered and laughed by turns, but for the most part they laughed.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

IMPORTANT CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE STATE COMMISSION.

LABORERS IN CLASSIFIED SERVICE-EX-AMINATION REQUIREMENTS-TRANS-FERS TO EXEMPT CLASS-REMOVALS.

Albany, June 9.—The most important changes in the new Civil Service rules adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor from the previous rules are the abolition of the separate examination for fitness provided by the Civil Service law of 1897, and the requirement that in the future appointments in the competitive class shall be made from the head of the eligible list in order of standing. For the purpose of appointment under this rule yeterans who have qualified in an examination are placed at the head of the list in the order of their standing.

The new law and rules also provide that laborers shall be in the classified service, although in the State service they are exempt from examina tion. The object of this provision is to require appointments of laborers to be reported and payrolls of laborers to be certified to by the Civil Service Commission in order to give to the Commission power to prevent the employment as laborers of persons who perform services properly covered by examination.

One especially valuable feature of the new and rules is the exact demarcation between the unclassified service, which is not subject to the Civil Service rules, and the classified service The principal changes in the exempt class are

CHANGES IN EXEMPT LIST.

CHANGES IN EXEMPT LIST.

In the office of the Controller the following places are added to those formerly exempt: Six corporation Tax Commissioners, Chief of the Bureau of Charltable Institutions, State Prison Lands Agent, custodian of the Saratoga Battle Monument. In the office of the Treasurer the place of assistant cashier is placed in the exempt class, and the places of confidential clerk and stenographer, formerly exempt, are included in the competitive class, in the Insurance Department, the chief actuary, the examiners and the chief clerk of the Tax Department, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class. In the Banking Department the examiners are placed in the competitive class. In the Department of Public Instruction, a new place of Inspector of Normal Schools is placed in the exempt class. Six clerks, four stenographers and five attendants in the Court of Appeals are included in the exempt class. In the Department of Public Works the special agents and the stenographer, formerly exempt, are placed in the competitive class. In the State Board of Charities the private secretary to the Superintendent of State and Allen Poor is removed from the exempt class and Allen Poor is removed from the exempt the committee rooms is placed in the exempt class. In the Department of Public Buildings the place of custodian of the Senate committee rooms is placed in the exempt class. In the Office of the Forest Preserve Board the places of stenographer and five Inspectors are transferred to the competitive class, and attoracya not exceeding five are included in the exempt class. Under the Fisheries. Game and Forest Commission, the confidential clerk and cashier and stenographer to the Shell Fish Commissioner are transferred to the Competitive class, as are also the kindergartner at the Thomas Asylum, and veal agents in the Department of Agriculture. In the office of the Factory Inspector a chief clerk is exempted in place of the secretary and confidential stenographer, formerly exempt, have been transferred to

HIGHER PERCENTAGE REQUIRED.

The required percentage to entitle a candidate to be placed upon the eligible list has been raised from 70 to 75, and it is also required that competitors must attain a standing of 60 per cent or over on each of the obligatory subjects in an exam-

An important change from the old rules is the adoption of a new rule regarding promotions. This rule provides substantially that whenever cancy occurs in any office above the lowest grade it shall be filled by promotion of some person from a lower grade in the same office or institution, and that for the purpose of determining which of sevin the lower grade shall be promoted a special competitive examination shall be held, limited to those persons who have for more than three months served with fidelity in the next lower grade in a similar line of employment. In the promotion examination the rules provide that the test of actual service shall be made the main factor, and that for the purpose of giving proper weight to the experience of candidates for promothere shall be kept in every office continuous and comparative records of the efficiency, punctuality, attention and general good conduct of all per-

constitute one of the causes for the removal amination.

In regard to removals the rules provide that in all cases a statement of the causes for the removal shall be filed with the Commission.

The body of the rules is mainly that of the rules approved by Governor Morton, December, 1896, with such changes as are rendered necessary by the provisions of the Civil Service law of 1899.

A CASE OF SMALLPOX ON THE PALATIA. THE PHILADELPHIA AT HONOLULU.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ SAYS ALL PARTIES AT SAMOA WILL ABIDE BY COM-MISSION'S DECISION.

San Francisco, June 9.-The steamer Dorie, from the Orient, by way of Honolulu, brings advices from The Associated Press correspondent, under date of June 2. He says the United States cruiser date of June 2. He says the United States crulser Philadelphia arrived there on June 1. In an interview Admiral Kautz said that all parties agreed to abide by the decision of the Commission of the three Fowers, and that everything was quiet when he came away. The bodies of Lleutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, the Americans killed in the fightins, are on board the Philadelphia.

SCHOONER WRECKED OFF BARNEGAT.

CREW OF THE GEORGE A. HOWES BELIEVED TO BE DROWNED

Atlantic City, N. J., June 9.-The three-masted schooner George A. Howes, the home port of which is Philadelphia, was wrecked about 6 o'clock to-night two miles off Barnegat. The crew is believed to have been drowned. The life-saving crew from Barnegat station, as soon as the storm abated, went out to the vessel, which had turned bottom upward. The schooner was light, and was bound from New-York to Newberne, N. C. It is belleved that the wrecked schooner was commanded by Captain Beveridge. She was of 151 tons burden, length 93 feet 3 inches, breadth II feet 4 inches, depth 7 feet a inches, preadth 27 feet 4 inches, depth 7 feet. She was built at Deal's Point, N. J., in 1882. Up to midnight nothing definite had been learned of the crew.

LARGE LEASE OF ARIZONA SCHOOL LAND. Guthrie, Okla., June 3 (Special).-John D. Vickers. of Tombsione, Ariz., to-day made a lease of school land in Beaver County, consisting of six sections, making 73,040 acres. This is the largest deal ever made for school land to one firm. of laughter, from the very people who were hiss-ing, at the wonderfully unifelike movements of the figures.

It soon appeared that each one could move only from his own corner to the middle of the ring and back again. He could also turn on his own axis

made for school land to one firm. Vickers is a member of the firm of Vickers, Vail & Gates with principal offices at Los Angeles, Cal. The firm has large pasturages near Strong City, Kan., and also in Texas. To-day's lease runs five years, at a rental of \$40 a section.

PROSPECT OF EVEN A TEMPORARY SETTLE-MENT VIEWED WITH MUCH

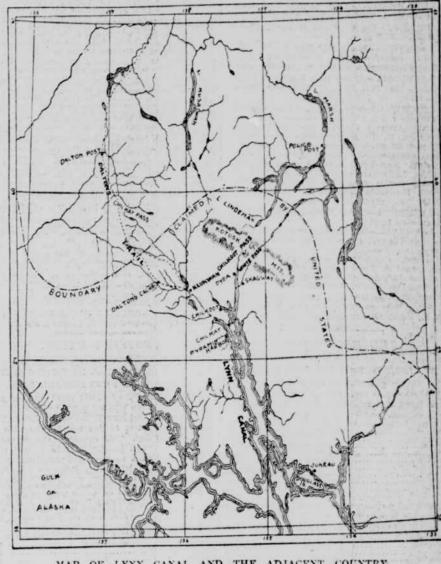
GRATIFICATION. Washington June 9-Up to the close of bustness hours at the State Department to-day no word had come from London to indicate that the modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary question had been completed and signed.

The settlement, if it proves to be that, is me lively sprinting to escape from them. When five years o'd and lived with his wife and three children at No. 258 Palisade-ave., Jersey City ner on a technical charge of vagrancy he told this look for work and met a friend named Brainard. We went to a theatre together, and after the play

CHARGED WITH WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING

AN ITALIAN, WHO BROUGHT ANOTHER MANY WIFE AND CHILDREN FROM CLEVELAND, ARRESTED IN SING SING.

Dotolo Cesenzo, an Italian, told a remarkable story before Police Justice M. C. Palmer, in Sing Sing, yesterday morning, and accused a fellow-coun tryman named Domico Pipecell, of kidnapping his family, consisting of his wife and four children. Cesenzo also accused the defendant of appropriviewed with much satisfaction by officials here, although they say it is short of what was most hoped for—a complete and final settlement of the boundary controversy. The present plan merely seeks to avert a possible clash between the dangerous elements on the border, but, it is said, will also help along the final delimitation, and perhaps may be accepted later by the two



MAP OF LYNN CANAL AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

The broken line shows the boundary claimed by the United States. The provisional boundary line, which Ambassador Choate was instructed to agree to as a temporary delimitation during the existence of the modus vivendi, passes through Klukwan, on the Dalton trail, fifteen miles from tide-water, and the Canadian custom-houses in the Chilkoot and White passes. No other points are established, as these three points are on the only lines of travel into the gold country from the

ferred to meet the question of a permanent settlement squarely and fully at once by direct negotiations between the two governments. With the boundary dispute eliminated, the

With the ocumary dispute eliminated, the Joint High Commission probably can agree on the many other important subjects before it, including alien immigration, reciprocity, lake fisheries, warships on the lakes, North Atlantic fisheries, bonding privileges, etc. The reas-sembling of the Commission is likely to be post-THE REV. F. S. SCHENCK ELECTED PROFESSOR

poned until next fall or the early winter.

The technical state of the boundary case is that the British and American sides had agreed on the principles, as it was supposed, that should govern in the arrangement of the modus vivendi. This was based on a proposition emanating from the British side. This proposition was acceptable so vague as to warrant the apprehension that it might contain within it the germs of disagreement in the not distant future. Therefore, in sceepting the British proposition in principle, the United States specifically defined these points in a manner to remove any possibility of souble construction. If the British Government accepts this precise statement, the modus vivendi will be an accomplished fact, and for this acceptance the United States Government waits. It may come at any moment, but is sub-ject to delay if there is a further reference to

NO CHARTERS FOR YUKON COMPANIES. DECISION REACHED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, Ont., June 9 (Special).-The Government will not charter any transportation com panies in the Yukon country this session. Before the Railways Committee adjourned this morning the Minister of Railways announced that the Government had decided, for reasons that would readily occur to most, that for this session at least it would not be advisable to charter railways going into the Yukon.

This decision will kill the following bills: The Alaska Yukon Railway Company, Alaskan and Northwestern Railway Company, Canadian Yu-kon Railway Company, and the Yukon Pacific Railway Company, It will probably affect the bill respecting the British Yukon Mining, Trad-ing and Transportation Company and the bill respecting the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company.

FIRE TEST OF COTTON.

EXPERIMENTS AT LOWELL SHOW THE ADVAN-TAGES OF AMERICAN ROUNDLAP BALES.

Lowell Mass. June 9. The roundian bale of the American Cotton Company, the Lowry bale of the Planters' Compress Company and an ordinary square cotton bale were this afternoon subjected to fire test in Lowell by the associated factory mutual fire insurance companies of the United States for the purpose of determining the relative fire hazard of the several methods of baling cotton It was evident and generally conceded that the American roundlap bale stood the test best. Two small frame houses exactly alike had been

constructed about one hundred feet apart on the

First-st. oval, in Lowell. Each was built at an elevation of two feet from the ground. The space beneath the houses was filled with dry boards and cetton waste, over which ten gallons of kerosene were poured. In one house eight American round lap bales and one square bale were stored, in the stible material under the houses was ignited at 1.35 o'clock. The flames burned furiously for one hour, making as hot a fire as cotton could well be subjected to, and entirely consuming the houses. Sprays of water were then turned on, and the flames extinguished. When the superstructure of the houses collapsed the square bale stored with the American bales fell to the ground and beyond reach of the flames. Soon afterward, in order to equalize the conditions, the other square bale was removed from among the Lowry bales. As they removed from among the Lowry bales. As they had burned only a few minutes, it was agreed that the square bales had not been subjected to the same severe test as the round. The bands of one of them had burst, however, and long after it had been drenched with water it was examined by Edward Atkinson, the statistician, and found to be burning inwardly. Nearly all the wires on the Planters' bale were burned off, and the bales elongated from 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet and over. This exposed the cotton in the Lowry bales to the dames, which were eating into the bales at many points when the fire was extinguished. Two of the Lowry bales broke in two, and were more badly burned than the others.

Chattanoogs, Tenn., June 9 (Special).-The largest the others.

The American roundlap bales stood up splendidly under the severe ordeal of this afternoon. They neither unrolled nor extended in length, and only the outer surfaces exposed to the intense fames were burned. Altogether the fire test so far represented is only another triumph for the American company's roundlap bale. The cotton saved from the fire will be carefully picked over, and the salvage reclaimed will be accurately weighed. In de-Army wagons sold for \$21 apiece, mules brought \$75 and horses \$10 each. Two hundred buyers were present, and ran up prices above the actual worth. The result was gratifying to the Government, and the War Department has ordered stores at Savangah sent here to be sold.

governments as the basis for the treaty defining the boundary. The modus vivendi might be allowed to continue indefinitely, though it is preferred to meet the question of a permanent set-

husband.
Cesenzo, when he found that his wife and children had gone with Pipeceli, traced them to Sing Sing, where Pipecell a day or two ago had arranged to begin business.
When Cesenzo met Pipeceli in Sing Sing they had a siormy interview, and as Mrs. Cesenzo refused to go back to her husband, he went before Justice Palmer and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Pipecell.
Pipecell.

Pipecell.
Pipecell and the entire Cesenzo family were court yesterday. The Italians could not speak Er lish, and it was difficult to get a connected sto from either of them. Justice Palmer held Pipec for the Grand Jury.



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